#### INDIANA LEGISLATURE

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

IN SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1886-10:30 a. m. SOLDIELS PENSIONS.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Federal Relations, returned Mr. May's resolution instructing and requesting Indians Congressmen to use their influence in favor of legislation amply providing for soldiers of the Mex can War [see page 31 of the Brevier Reports] with a recommendation that it be amended so as to insert the words "except Jefferson Davis," etc., etc.

Lieutenant Governor MANSON: I am corry the Committee on Federal Relations has honored Jeff-reon Davis by mentioning his name at all in the report.

Mr. MAY: That is my resolution. The smendment was proposed by Rapublican reem bers of the committee, as I understand it, and without objection on my part.

Mr. WILLARD meved to amend by adding these words: "Provided, however, this shall not apply to Jeffer on Davis in case he shall vote the Republican ticket for the balance of his life" [Laughter.]

Mr. FAULKNER: The Democratic members of the committee were satisfied to report that amendment to accommodate the

Republican members. Mr. FOULKE: The amendment to the amendment is plainly out of order. Since the question as to Jefferson Davis has come up, it might not be inappropriate to say here that I have taken this view of that matter: While, of course, I should regret to see Mr. Davis pensioned, whose motives, I think, in attacking the American Union were not those of principle, but of ambition, that it was for personal purposes, and not because he believed in its principles, for he was as false. I think, to the principles of the so called Confederacy as he was to those of the Union he sought to destroy-at the same time I feel unwilling that the insertion of his name in this resolution shall in any way affect the claims of those who really are entitled to pensions. Since the matter has come before the Senate I would like to propose as a substitute for the amendment the following: [Reads | My motive in offering that amendment is this: If pensions to Mexican soldiers can be granted without the name of Jefferson Davis I think they should be so granted; and if the exclusion of his name is going to take away the right of any man that has performed his duty and is entitled to grateful r cognition of the country, then I am in favor of throwing the door wide open. It seems to me my substitute expresses the matter as both parties desire. We don't want Jefferson Davis placed on the pension let if we can be pit. He is a man whose rimes are a subject of detes ation, but we don't want anybody else to suffer vicariously; therefore, I am in favor of leaving it to our Representatives in Congress, who can best judge whether the bringing up of his name or its exclusion is going to jeopardize

Senate would indulge me, I would like to say a word or two. ['Consent, consent" I have had considera e o do with this subject for the last twelve years. I have been President of the Indiana Arangiation of Veterans of the Mexican War, at well as Vice President of the National Association. I know Jefferson Davis is anxious to have his name mentioned in a pension bill as being excluded from its provisions. He has been entitled to draw a pension from the Government ever since the Battle of Baena Vista. He was wounded there, and never has and never will draw his pension. He has asked the committee to exclude him from the bill, but it never would honor him toat much as to use his name; but it was fixed in the last bill that any man not a citizeo of the United States, and laboring under the disabilities prescribed in the Fourteenth Amendment, could not get a pension. That will cut out Mr. Davis without naming him. I don't think I would honor him by mentioning his name in connection with this concurrent resolution.

the claims of those who are justly entitled

Lieutenant Governor MANSON: If the

to pensions.

Mr. MAY: I hope the substitute will not prevail; not upon any question in relation to Jefferson Davis, because it was not my intention to bring that matter up in the original resolution, but because the original resolution goes farther than the substitute. and that the arrearage act of 1879 be repealed, and it also includes widows and orphans of soldiers in the late reballion. If the substitute covered the whole ground I should have no objection.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: I think the whole thing ought to be recommitted to the Committee on Federal Relations, therefore I move to recommit the original resolution, the report of the committee, the amendment and the substitute, with instructions to leave out the name of Jefferson Davis.

The motion was agreed to. INSANE ASYLUM FIRE.

Mr. MAGEE: I rise to a question of privilege. I desire to refer to the calamity that overtook the department for women in the Hopital for the Insane last night. I suppose every Senator has heard of it. I received a letter this morning before I was up from the Superintendent of the institution (Dr. W. B. Fletcher) which I desire to read. Reads: "We have burned out. Loss, \$75,000 I am too cold and blistered on my hands to write more than this. The State should make us an appropriation to day. Let us have a com-mittee with experts and an architect at once. We have no means of cooking except by gas, and no means of keeping warm except by biankets."] I think this calls for immediate action on the part of the Senate and the the House. It seems to me the Committee on Benevolent Institutions of both Houses ought to go out at once to the asylum and ascertain what is necessary. It is properly in their charge. I understand no action has been taken by the committee at all. I think the Senate ought to make some provision to mest this emergency.

Mr. MAY offered a concurrent resolution that the Committees of both Senate and House on Benevolent Institutions be requested to visit the asylum immediately and report the amount of damage done and the necessary steps to be taken to repair the same.

Mr. McCLURE: I was not aware of that fire until this session commenced. I do not know that these committees can determine what is best to be done, but I shall ask leave of absence for the Senate Committee on Renevolent and Reformatory Institutions to visit the Insane Asylum after dinner, or sconer if we can get off.

It was so ordered without objection. Mr. HILLIGASS moved to amend so that said committees be authorized to inquire into the expediency of providing the necessary protection by water supply, and call to their aid such experts as may be necessary to secure such information.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, desired to amend, devolving upon these committees any work that would embarrass the Trustees

of the Insane Asylum. Mr. MAGEE: It is possible the trustees have ample power to make any necessary repairs, and to protect the buildings and inmates from fire by providing a complete | powers enough. The other day we spent the | but I desire to give every member the same

that, and come to the Legislature two years from now with a deficit and ask the Legislature to make an appropriation to pay for that expenditure some member of the Sinate or the House will rise in his place and want to know what all this means; his constituency sent him here as an economist, and these bills come in again session after session until they are paid. It is the history of this Legislature. from the time I have known anything about it, that there is always objection to making a fair and square payment for these kind of claims. The parsimony of the General Assembly in not making an appropriation for fire protection in this case has cost the State over \$75,000. Here is an institution containing 1,400 persons, situated a mile and a half or two miles from a water supply, and without a dollar's insurance. The Legislature ought to over haul this matter, and possibly this very fire may be the means of causing a reformation in these things.

Mr. HILLIGASS: I agree with the Senalor that the State should employ some means of protection, and it will be beld responsible by the people of the State if it does not make provision for the insurance of that yest preperty and the protection of the crying demand to remedy this evil of lives of the people therein.

Mr. MAY: As the mover of the resolution, I am willing to accept the amendment, for I think these committees ought to be granted the power as fully as intended, I don't want to take up time in discussing this matter, for we might act a good deal like Nero of old did-we might fiddle away our time while the whole institution burns

Mr. WIER moved the committee be directed to report progress to morrow morning and show what is necessary to be done

Mr. MAY: I consent to that amendment. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL SITE. Mr. WIER offered a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, authorizing a foint Committee of two Sanators and three Representatives to consider the Governor's message of yesterday, concerning the title to the State Normal School grounds in Terre Haute.

The Presiding Officer [Mr. Foulke] appointed as said committee on the part of the Sanate Mesars. Wier and Schloss; Mr. Wier declining, Mr. Overstreet was appointed in his stead.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

NEW INSANE ASYLUMS. The President pro tem. Mr. Magee announced the consideration of his bill [8, 65] for the completion of the three new lasane Asylums, pending at the adjournment yesterday, the question being on the amendment offered by the Senator from Owen [Mr.

Mr. WIER, for various reasons unnecessary to mention, among others that might be mentioned to give Senators opportunity to examine this bill, as there seems to be some difference of opinion, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and make it a special order for Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. WILLARD: The objection I make is that this bill does not specify as to what the appropriation is for.

Mr. FOULKE: Does not the Senator think the Commissioners are better qualified to direct where the appropriation snall be applied? Is the Senator not willing to trust these Commissioners?

Mr. WILLARD: I am willing to trust these gentlemen as far as we ought to trust them; but they were limited to \$600,000 for the building of these institutions, and they have made contracts for \$550,000 more, and before I am willing to vote any more I want to I mit it. I don't care whether this motion to postpone is carried or not. Mr. WIER withdrew his motion.

Mr. WILLARD moved that the bill be referred back to the Public Buildings Committee with instructions to report what these appropriations are specifically.

After further debate [see appendix] Mr. MAGEE demanded the previous question, which was seconded by the Senate, and under its operation the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Buildings was rejected by yeas 12, nays, 28. The amendment Mr. Fowler's was also

rejected by yeas 7, nays 31. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading by yeas 33, nays 4. And then the Senate adjourned.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tursday, Jan. 27, 1885-10 a. m.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS. Mr. McHENRY introduced a bill H. R. 272 to provide for the adoption of a uniform system of text books in the common schools. Which was read the first time.

Mr. GORDON moved to reject it. Mr. McHENRY: This bill may stir up the depths of more than one heart. I expected that it would. But the passage of this bill would save the good people of Indiana \$200,000 for text books, and it would give them better text beoks,

Mr. COPELAND: With the kindes: wishes to the gentleman from Putnam (Mr. Gordon) I see no reason why this bill should be treated in the manner suggested. In my opinion there is no subject that has combefore this General Assembly that is mordesired by the people of the State of Indiana. Legislation upon the subject of a uniform system of text books is earnestly de-

sired by the people of this State. Mr. DITTEMORE: It seems to me that this is not a fair way to dispose of this bill. which has been presented in good faith. It there is any one thing in which the people of Indiana are more interested in than another it is the common schools.

Mr. GORDON: I hope members will compose themselves. No outrage was intended upon anybody's rights by my motion to reject this bill. I desire to call the attention of reembers to rule 57, which states that the first reading of the bill is for information and for commitment, and if there is opposition the question is whether it shall pass to the second reading. I wish to say that I gave some attention to the reading of that bill, and there are some provisions to which I am opposed. I can see no reason why the adoption of text books should be put in the bands of the State Board of Education, but I can see many reasons why we should not give them so much power. I think if we put this power in the State Board of Education, the throwing out of the schools the books that are allready in use, would not only cost \$200,000 but \$2,000,000. I think the people of this State would righteously rise up in indignation at the passage of this bill. There is no reason why this bill should not be rejected now. If the gentlemen have given attention to this bill I see no reason why they should not reject the

bill now. Mr. McMULLEN: I believe it is just as proper a time now as any other time to consider this bill. There has been a continued effort, it seems to me, since the opening of this session to give this State Board of Education unlimited power, and we have had some three or four tests of that matter in this House, and I think we are as ready to vote upon it new as at any other time. It would certainly save some time to take definite action on this bill; it would save the second reading and engrossing. I think a majority of the members of this House think | my vote upon this question. I am unalterthat the State Board of Education have | ably opposed to the provisions of that bill,

fully listened to this bill, and I don't know why they can't vote upon it just now. I am opposed to giving any more power to the State Board than it has now, and I think the House has concluded that the State Board of Education has just as much authority as it county might not be considered good in an-

ought to have. Mr. MOODY: I don't know whether I am in favor of the bill or not; but it seems to me that the author of this bill' would certainly not introduce it unless it had some merits. I would suggest that we let the committee dispose of the bill; it may be

done by them in their report. Mr. FRENCH: I don't know but I have already expressed my views on such a bill as this. This is not the first time that a bill bas come in here to give a monopoly to the State Board of Education. This bill would certainly make it a perfect monopoly. These repeated attempts coming into this Assembly to create a monopolist power shall meet my opposition every time, whether it is resected at this point or not. I stand opposed

Mr. DEEM: There seems to me the change of school books. It see ms to me to treat this bill fairly it should be allowed to go to the committee. If it is a good bill it ought to go to the committee and the committee have the right to

amend the bill. Mr. McHENRY: Inasmuch as the motion now pending, if it prevails, will be the death of the bill, and inasmuch as it has been assailed by gentlemen of the House as an improper measure, it devolves upon me, as the introducer of the bill, to say something is its defense. I introduced that bill in good faith. It was not produced on the spur of the moment, but after many years consideration. Gentlemen on this floor know very well that the respective County Boards and Township Trustees will vote for the adoption of text books without ever looking into them. They would be unable to tell anything about the text books. You know very well that Township Trustees are chosen in a great many instances on account, not of their fitness, but on account of most anything else than their knowledge of text books. When it comes to pass upon school matters they are no better fitted for it than the average citizen. The object is not to put more power in the State Board of Edution, but to put the selection of school books in the hands of men fitted to select them, and so they can't be changed at the whim of the County Boards. The imputations made here against the bonor and integrity of the members of the State Board of Education are entirely unwarranted. I have the highest regard for the abilities of the State Board of Education. We require a uniform system of text-books. People passing from one county to another leave one class of text books and meet with another class, and they are obliged to buy a new set of books to send their children to school with. I have given in short the reasons why I have introduced this bill. I have introduced it with the best consideration of

Mr. BROWNING: I had concluded to vote against that motion until I heard the author of the bill speak. Now I am opposed to the bill. I can not agree with him when he says that the County Boards and Township Trustees are ignoramuses. I am willing to stand by the Township Trustees. What might be right and proper for one county in regard to text books might not be right and proper for another. We have grown to our exalted position in education under and by virtue of County Boards selecting the text books. I am opposed to the centralizatien. I think we had better conclude to let well enough alone. We have got at the head of the heap, and why do we desire to

all parties, and not with a view to increase

the power of the State Board of Edu-

get up farther? Mr. ENGLE: I am satisfied that the members on the floor of this House are not acquainted with the provisions of this bill introduced here; and further, I am satisfied that they have not investigated and do not know what the law is on this subject. I think it is but fair to the gentleman who intreduced this bill to send it to a committee to investigate it. I hope the motion will

not prevail. Mr. WILLIAMS: I am strongly opposed to the passage of this bill; still I shall take great pleasure in voting against the motion to reject it. Every member ought to have a right to go before a committee and try to satisfy the members of the committee that it is a just and fair bill. I think that courtesy ought to be shown to every mem-

Mr. LOYD: If there is any subject more than another, in my opinion, that com-mends itself to this body it is this very subect of text books in the common schools. If there is one evil prevailing among the people of the State that commends itself for remedy to this body more than another it is the evil that is creeping into the system of common schools in the way of text books. And whether this bill passes or not, in my opinion this House ought to delegate some power to some committee that will invest gate and bring up a bill requiring a uni form system of text books in the State of Indiana. When it comes to this that the poor people of this State are compelled to make an investment of \$5 or \$10 a year for text books, and when they move to another county they have to buy another class of books, when this evil creepin, it is a subject worthy of our consideration. The bill under consideration, if not in proper form or shape, should be considered by the members of the House and amended so that the people of Indiana will have a uniform system of text-books. There fore I hope that this bill will not be summarily cast aside, but that the members of the House will give it their attention before

Mr. GORDON: I will suggest to members whose ideas of propriety have been outraged that they repeal rule 57. To my mind a mo tion to strike out the enacting clause is equally as summary as a motion to reject. It is said that members don't understand the law as it exists; if it is desired a little information can be given on this subject. Now, the text books are adopted by the County Board of Education, and they are provided to continue in use six years. Except by unanimous consent of that board no change can be made in that time. I will also state that in most cases the County Board of Education are guided by the advice of the County Superintendent. If the County Board vote unanimously to make a change of text-books, they can do so. For what rea son do we desire that the power of selecting text books shall be put in the hands of the State B, are of Education? Is it proposed that the text-books they select shall be perpetual? If there is an adoption to be made that can't be revoked or changed, and an evil book gets into the schools it can't be dropped or changed for a better one. Do you prefer that the County Board shall make changes for you-they are in your reach and you can control them-or do you prefer that the Sate Beard of Education shall make the selection of text-books? They are out of the reach of the people. This is one of the pet theories of this State Board that has found its way into the Legislature in the shape of

Mr. McMICHAEL: I desire to explain mater works system; but if the board do | whole afternoon talking about the State | privileges that I would like shown to myself | in their name.

Baard of Education and their powers. I on my bills. Under the present law textthink the majority of this House bave faith. | books can't be changed oftener than once in other portion. I am opposed to the bill, but I am in favor of giving it a fair hearing. Mr. GARRISON: I am opposed to the bill,

but in favor of giving it a futher considera-The motion to reject the bill failed, by yeas, 9; nays, 79; and it was referred to the Committee on Education.

ORPHANS' HOME INVESTIGATION. Speaker Jewett submitted a communication from John M. iGoar, a Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, praying for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges against himself, and also charges preferred by him against Mr. White, the Superintendent.

Mr. MOODY offered a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee, to be composed of two Senators and three Representatives, to investigate the charges against the Trustees and employes of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, and that the committee have power to send for persons

Mr. KELLISON offered an amendment to confine the investigation to charges against

Mr. Goar. On motion of Mr. BROWNLEE the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. PATTEN moved to amend so that the committee shall consist of members of the House only.

Mr. GOODING opposed the amendment and favored the original resolution. On his motion the amendment was laid on

the table. Mr. PATTEN: When Mr. Goar comes before this House and attempts to blacken the reputation of the members of the committee, and to assail not only the Superintendent of that asylum, but the whole family of orphans, and implies that such gross immoralities are being carried on, it behooves us that we rigidly investigate the man making the charges. This communication, taken as a whole, is simply an insult and an outrage to this House. It is a courtesy to allow it to be read. I see no reason why John M. Goar should ask for the investigation of all the members of the board. A good reason why we should not pay any attention to the investigation of the other members is because he asks it. We should see whether the charges against John M. Goar are cleared up before we pass to the investigation of the other members.

Mr. WILLIAMS: I never had the of receiving any communication from John M. Gcar, either upon this or any other subject. I hope that a special committee will be appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. Gcar. A charge coming from this source ought to have considerable weight. I think the investigation should be pointed directly at Mr. John M. Goar wnite

Mr. TAYLOR: I think the resolution of the gentleman from DeKalb Mr. Moody covers the whole ground. I understand no charge has been made directly against John M. Gcar. John M. Goar comes here and tells this House that certain charges have been made against himself. He demands that they be investigated. He also makes charges against another man by the name of White. We can't say that we will investigate one man and not investigate the rest. Since Mr. Goar demands an investigation he ought to have it. The repolution of the gentleman from DeKalb does not say we shall investigate Mr. Goar singly, but investigate all of them; let them all suffer for their infamy and wrong.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

INSANE ASYLUM FIRE. The Senate concurrent resolution directing the Senate and House Committees on Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions to repair immediately to the scene of the Insane Asylum fire last night and report the damage done to morrow morning was con-

We do not wish to recommend oats as a principal farm crop, yet it is plain that more profit can be had now in oats than in wheat. while, with proper management, there need be no fear of exhausting fertility. The great renovator is grass, or grass and clover, the more of the latter the better. Unfortunately, clover does not do so well as in past years, because of the ravages of insect pests. These may disappear, however, as there is encouragement to believe they will, for in many infested fields clover in the last year or two has retuined to its old character. The main question for farmers is what the crops shall be with reasonable expectation of profit.-Elmira Husbandman.

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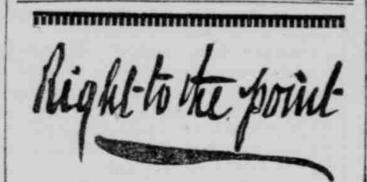


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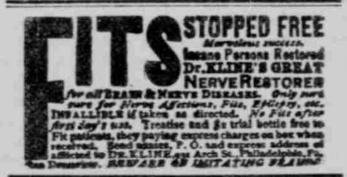
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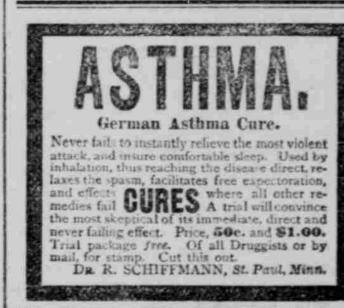
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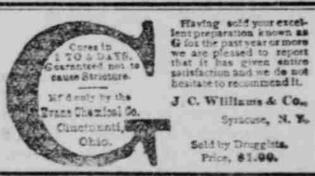
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